Western Carolinian.

Printed and published, once a week, by PHILO WHITE, Publisher of the Laws of Congress.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.....TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1830.

[VOL. X.....NO. 517.

TERMS.....At the request of many of our patrons, and in consideration of the pressure of the times, cheapness of provisions, &c. the terms of the Western Carolinian have been altered, and will hereafter be as follows:

Two dollars and a half per annum: or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editor, until all dues are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and 25 cents each week they are continued thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor, or they may not be attended to.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers, and the public, that he has

REMOVED HIS STORE

into his new and spacious building, just finished and fitted up in most elegant style, superior to any in the town: It is the stand formerly owned and occupied by his uncle, Daniel Cress, sen.; on Main street a few doors from the Court-House, west side: Where the subscriber hopes to receive calls from his old customers, and all others who are desirous of buying

Cheap Goods, & Good Goods!

He is receiving, at short intervals, direct from Philadelphia and New-York, a well selected and complete assortment of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

well adapted to this market, and purchased entirely for *cash*, which will enable him to sell very *cheap* for CASH, or on time to responsible customers. Among his stock, will be found a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hard-Ware, Groceries,
Cutlery, Domestics, &c.

Those who wish to purchase good and cheap Goods, will please call, examine, and judge for themselves.

DANIEL H. CRESS.

Dec 4th, 1829. 97

N. B. The manufacturing of Stills and Tin Plate Ware, heretofore conducted by *Edward Cress*, will hereafter be carried on by the subscriber: who will keep constantly on hand, or manufacture to order,

Stills, and Tin Plate Ware,

made of the best materials, and in the most substantial and fashionable style of workmanship; and hopes, by a strict attention to this branch of business, to merit the patronage of the public.

D. H. CRESS.

New Cheap Store.

CLAYLAND & TORRENCE.

R. M. CLAYLAND and A. TORRENCE, having formed a copartnership in the Mercantile Business, under the above firm, beg leave respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Salisbury and the surrounding country, that they have just returned from New-York and Philadelphia, with a beautiful assortment of

New Style, Fancy and Staple
GOODS,

which have been selected from the latest importations, and will be offered at a very small advance for *cash*. Purchasers are invited to call and view their assortment.

Salisbury, April 5, 1830. 14

No longer to be "put off."

THE Notes and accounts of A. Torrence, and A. Torrence & Co. are placed in the hands of C. L. Torrence, for collection; and I would advise those interested, to call on him *before ten days before* May Court. A. TORRENCE.

April 17th, 1830. 15

Hampton & Palmer,

HAVE formed a copartnership, as *Watch* and *Clock Makers, Silversmiths* and *Jewellers*, for the purpose of carrying on the business, in all its various branches, in the town of Salisbury. They occupy the *New Shop*, built by James B. Hampton, adjoining his dwelling—on Maine street, 6 or 7 doors south of the Court-House.

They will carefully Repair *all kinds* of Watches, Clocks, and Time-Pieces, and warrant them to perform well; And are prepared to manufacture, and will keep on hand for sale, all descriptions of Silver Ware, such as Spoons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs, &c. Work sent from a distance will be promptly executed, and safely returned according to directions.

A good assortment of JEWELRY will be kept constantly on hand, and sold low for *cash*.

JAMES B. HAMPTON,
JOHN C. PALMER.

Salisbury, April 2d, 1830. 13

James B. Hampton tenders his grateful acknowledgements to the public, for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to himself individually; and respectfully asks a continuance of it to the firm of which he is a partner. N. B. Those indebted to him, are earnestly desired to liquidate their accounts as soon as possible; as his new arrangement makes it necessary old scores should be settled up.

A Neat Dwelling,

In the Town of Salisbury, for sale.

THIS property is pleasantly situated in the most agreeable part of the town, and is very suitable for a small family. The lot is spacious, and contains a very good garden, with much rare shrubbery. The terms can be made easy, as the most of the purchase money can be paid by note in the Bank, on the usual terms of accommodation. Persons wishing to purchase, can apply to Mr. E. Allemong, or to David F. Caldwell, Esq. (who is authorised to make title,) and the terms can be known. H. C. JONES.

Feb'y. 20th, 1830. 08

Cotton Gin Making,

BY HENRY A. CLINGAMON, in the town of Lexington, Davidson county, N. C. His Gins have the credit of being among the best in this part of the country.

April, 1830. 16

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States:

Passed at the First Session of the 21st Congress.

NUMBER 24.

An Act amending and supplementary to the act to aid the State of Ohio in extending the Miami Canal from Dayton to Lake Erie, and to grant a quantity of land to said State, to aid in the construction of the Canals authorized by law, and for making donations of land to certain persons in Arkansas.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the act, approved May twenty-fourth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, entitled "An act to aid the State of Ohio in extending the Miami Canal from Dayton to Lake Erie, and to grant a quantity of land to said State, to aid in the construction of the Canals authorized by law, and for making donations of land to certain persons in Arkansas Territory," as provides that the extension of the Miami Canal shall be completed within twenty years, or that the State shall be bound to pay to the United States the amount of any land previously sold, be, and the same is hereby repealed: *Provided*, That if the State of Ohio shall apply the said lands, or the proceeds of the sales, or any part thereof, to any other use whatever, than in the extension of the Miami Canal, before the same shall have been completed, the said grant, for all lands unsold, shall thereby become null and void, and the said State of Ohio shall become liable and bound to pay to the United States, the amount for which said land, or any part thereof, may have been sold, deducting the expenses incurred in selling the same. *And provided also*, That it shall be lawful for the Legislature of said State to appropriate the proceeds of the land so granted, either in extending the said Miami Canal from Dayton to Lake Erie, or in the construction of a rail-road from the termination of the said Canal, at Dayton, towards the said Lake.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the line of the said Canal to be extended as aforesaid from Dayton to the Maumee River, at the mouth of Auglaize, shall pass over land sold by the United States, it shall be lawful for the Governor of the State of Ohio to locate other lands in lieu of the lands so sold; *Provided*, such locations shall not exceed the number of acres necessary to complete an aggregate quantity, equal to one half of five sections in width, on each side of said extended Canal.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Approved, April 2, 1830.
ANDREW JACKSON.

NUMBER 26.

An Act making appropriations to pay the expenses incurred in holding certain Indian Treaties.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the objects herein specified, viz:

For payment of the expenses incurred by the Commissioners, in preparing for and holding treaties with the Winnebago Indians, and, also, with the Chippewas, Ottawas, and Potawatamies, and the council held with the Sacs and Foxes, at Prairie du Chien, in July and August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, eight thousand nine hundred and ninety-four dollars and fourteen cents; for reimbursing the "contingencies of the Indian Department," this amount paid from said contingencies to General M'Neil and Mr. Atwater, on account of their compensation, two thousand three hundred and ninety-four dollars and sixty cents; for payment of compensation yet due to one of the Commissioners, seven hundred and fifty-three dollars and forty-three cents; for payment of the compensation and all other services of the Secretary of the Commission, four hundred and thirty dollars; for payment of a draft drawn by the Commissioners on the Secretary of War, on account of presents to the Sacs and Foxes, eight hundred and fifty dollars; for paying Dr. Alexander Walcott, General H. Dodge, John H Kenzie, and Henry Gratiot, for services rendered by them in negotiating the said treaties, six hundred dollars.

Approved, April 7, 1830.

NUMBER 27.

An Act authorizing the appointment of an additional Brigadier General for the Territory of Arkansas.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint a Brigadier General for the Second Brigade of the Arkansas Militia.

Approved, April 15, 1830.

NUMBER 28.

An Act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund a sum of money, now in the Treasury, to Charles Henry Hall.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to refund to Charles Henry Hall the sum of two thousand one hundred and seventy-three dollars, being nett proceeds, after paying the duties, of four hundred and twenty-two casks of wine, imported into New Orleans in the brig Sarah, by Hazard and Williams, and improperly condemned for an alledged breach of the revenue laws: *Provided*, The said Hall shall produce satisfactory evidence to show that the said wines in fact belonged to him, and that he is the person entitled to receive such part of the proceeds as now remain in the Treasury.

Approved, April 15, 1830.

NUMBER 29.

An Act for the relief of the Mercantile Insurance Company, in Salem, Massachusetts.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to re-pay to the President and Directors of the Mercantile Insurance Company, in Salem, Massachusetts, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two hundred and thirty dollars and ninety-two cents, being the amount paid to the Collector of the Customs for the District of Belfast, in the State of Maine, for duties on sails, rigging, and other materials, saved from the American Brig Lydia, which was wrecked at Martinique, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, and which materials were subsequently brought back, and landed in said District. *Provided*: it shall be satisfactorily shewn to the Secretary of the Treasury, that the articles upon which said duty has been paid, were a part of the materials of said brig Lydia

Approved, April 15, 1830.

More New & Fashionable GOODS.

THE subscriber still continues to keep up a large and full supply of almost every kind of GOODS, suited to all seasons of the year: And is now receiving and opening, at his Store in Salisbury, additional supplies of the latest importations, selected by himself, with care, and bought on the best terms for cash, part in Philadelpdia, but principally in New York: Which are offered on the lowest terms for cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers. The public are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves. JOHN MURPHY.

Salisbury, April, 1230. 3mt28

J. M. Respectfully begs leave to return his unfeigned thanks, for the very liberal and distinguished patronage he has been so highly honoured with, by a discerning public; and hopes, by a diligent attention, to merit a continuance of the same.

DENTISTRY.

C. B. PELTON

HAS returned to Salisbury, and resumed the practice of his profession. Persons wishing his services, will please call at Mr. Allemong's.

April 19th, 1830. 3t17

Windsor Chair & Bed-Stead *MAKING.*

THE subscriber very respectfully informs the public, that he has, and will continue to keep on hand, a large supply of high, half-high, and low

BED-STEADS,

inferior to none in this country. Also, he intends to keep on hand, a full supply of elegant well made

Windsor Chairs, Settees, &c.

warranted to be of good timber and well made. The subscriber will shortly have

SIDEBOARDS & BUREAUS.

Orders from a distance will meet with punctual attention; and all kind of *Repairs*, in his line, will meet with due attendance.

His terms will be accommodating. Country produce will be taken in part pay for work.

The subscriber returns his acknowledgements for the liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes to merit a continuance of public patronage. WM. R. HUGHES.

Salisbury, April 2d, 1830. 13

☞ Wanted, a Journeyman at the above business: a good workman will meet with constant employ, and liberal wages.

Boot and Shoe Making.

THOMAS MULL, Jr. having just received a fresh and extensive assortment of all descriptions of Northern LEATHER and *Materials*, of the best quality; and having in his employ from 10 to 15 Journeymen, some of whom are equal if not superior to any workmen in the United States;—he therefore feels warranted in asserting, that he is able to execute every description of work in his line of business, equal, as to style, neatness and durability, to any thing of the kind in the Union.

Having engaged Mr. EBENEZER DICKSON as Foreman, that gentleman will, *at all times*, be found in attendance at my Shop, (which is on Main street, three doors south of the Court House, and adjoining the Post-Office) to receive orders, deliver work, give receipts for moneys paid, and generally to accommodate all who may patronize the Establishment.

From my extensive arrangements in business, I am enabled to give long indulgencies to responsible dealers.

Grateful for the liberal patronage hitherto received, I shall use every endeavor to merit a continuance of the public favor.

Orders for Boots or Shoes, sent from a distance, shall be promptly executed, and the work sent as per order,

Salisbury, April 2d, 1830. 3mt25

To Journeymen Shoemakers.

Wanted, two first rate workmen, at Ladies' Shoes and Pumps; to whom good wages, and constant employment, will be given, on application as above. T. MULL, Jr.

Notice.

THOSE persons who are in arrears with the Estate of *Robt. Moore*, dec'd. are requested to settle against May Court, if they wish to save cost, as no longer indulgence will be given.

EBENEZER MOORE, *Ex'r.*

April 13th, 1830. 3t17

DUELLING.—The following is from the New-York Journal of Commerce, a paper which was opposed to Gen. Jackson's election: "The prompt removal of Lieutenants Edmund Byrne and Hampton Westcott, Passed Midshipman Charles H. Duryee, and Midshipman Charles G Hunter, from the Rolls of the Navy, for having been concerned in a duel at Philadelphia which resulted in the death of Wm Miller, jr. Esq. reflects the highest honor upon the Secretary of the Navy and the Chief Magistrate of the Nation. It is from the published correspondence between the parties, that Miller was dragged into the contest contrary to his wishes and judgment, and the better feeling of his heart. He was an amiable man, and a man of generally correct principles; but unfortunately had not sufficient *courage* to endure the taunts of his *honorable* foes, whom nothing but his blood could satisfy. He yielded; and has exchanged the bloom and beauty of Spring for the land of silence and the shadow of death.

It is a precedent which the American *people* are prepared to sustain; however some foolish jack-a dandies may flounce, as if their rights were invaded. It will add a new laurel to Gen. Jackson, in the view of all peaceable, humane and reflecting men. Only make duelling disgraceful and it will cease; for of all men on earth, the duellist is least able to encounter the tide of public opinion. Insufferable vanity is usually at the bottom of his movements, united perhaps with no moderate portion of malignity, and the moment he feels the withering blast of contempt, he is cut adrift from all his resources, and finds himself shipwrecked upon the very rocks which he intended to avoid.

Were the principle adopted by Gen. Jackson to be carried through; were all persons guilty of fighting or taking part in a duel, from and after a given date, to be made incligible to any public office, either under the General or State Governments, confident we are that the recurrence of these barbarous scenes would be "few and far between."

Com Decatur.—A letter from HENRY LEE, Esq. Consul General of the United States at Algiers, speaks thus of the gallant Decatur: "In this distant region, on this barbarous shore, in tongues that are strange and various, the name of Decatur is remembered in honor and repeated with respect—his country profiting by his valor long after his mortal frame has mouldered into dust. So valuable may be the virtues of an officer to his fellow citizens!"

Smuggling.—The New-York Gazette publishes the notice of the Secretary of the Treasury, acknowledging the receipt of $2000 from an unknown hand, with the following prefatory remarks: "The following remittance, we are informed, is the amount of *old* duties on a quantity of smuggled goods. The importer has come to a determination to continue his operations, and to remit the duties agreeably to the *old* tariff. In doing this, he conceives that he does amply justice to the Government."

Voluntary Exile.—The Boston Traveller states that a beautiful and accomplished young lady, an orphan, from the South, whose name it is not at liberty to mention, has lately taken the veil and gone into seclusion for life, at the Ursuline Convent, Mount Benedict—resigning a large fortune to the disposal of the Church.

WHAT WILL THE LAWYERS DO.

The Law and the Lawyers.—At the last term of the Fauquier (Virginia) County Court, there were *fifty* gentlemen of the bar in attendance, and one hundred and twenty five suits returned—making an average of two and a half suits to each lawyer. [*Phenix Gazette.*

High Words.—The editor of the Nantucket Inquirer says, if the United States Government prohibit the transportation of the Mail on the Sabbath, the citizens of Nantucket "*will not submit to the restriction.*" What *will* they do? Probably scull their little Island over to the other side of the Atlantic.

General *Harrison*, late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Republic of Colombia, has lately published at Washington, a Pamphlet of 70 pages in answer to certain charges made against him by that Government. Truly have we been unfortunate in our Ministers—Poinsett gave mortal offence at the court of Mexico—Harrison at Colombia, and Thomas L. Brent, by counselling Don. Miguel in in different French, has made himself the laughing stock of Europe.

Charleston City Gazette.

National Currency.—Gen. Smith, from the Committee of Finance in the Senate of the United States, who were directed to enquire into the expediency of establishing an uniform National Currency for the U. States, made a Report on the 29th ult, entirely opposed to the adoption of any such scheme. The resort of a Nation to the issue of paper money, says the Report, is a desperate expedient; and in the present condition of the Public Treasury, with a Revenue far beyond its wants, a debt almost nominal, such a measure is not needed. Of such an issue, the Executive would be the natural fountain, the Agents of the Executive the natural channels, the States, corporations and individuals, who borrowed it, would be the debtors to the Government; and the inevitable consequence would be, the creation of a *monied engine* of direct dependence on the Officers of the Government, entirely at war with our free institutions. To prove a plan of this sort is unnecessary, and that nothing can excel our present currency, which consists of gold, silver, and Bank notes, equivalent to gold and silver, the Committee states, that for the last ten years, though the Government has in employment 9,000 Receiving Officers, dispersed throughout the Union, from whom, during that period has been received a Revenue amounting to upwards of 280 millions of dollars, portions of which have been disbursed at points a thousand miles distant from the places where it was collected, it has nevertheless been collected and paid away, without the loss by depreciation of a *single dollar!* *Raleigh Register.*

West Point Academy.—We are indebted to the Hon. Messrs. RENCHER and CARSON, for copies of an interesting Report from the Secretary of War, giving much valuable information relative to the U. States Military Academy at West Point. It appears from this publication, that the number of Cadets that have been appointed from North Carolina, from 1802 to 1829, amounts to 106: of this number 80 were admitted; 21 have graduated; 15 of whom are now in the army. The whole number received into the Academy from all the States and Territories, is 1655; 591 have graduated, and 361 are now in the army.

The entire expense of the institution from the 1st of July, 1815, to the 31st of Dec. 1829, averages about 93,000 dollars per annum, making an aggregate of $1,486,634 57.

A great variety of other interesting information, connected with this institution, is furnished; but as it is interspersed through a volume of 152 large octavo pages, we have not leisure to cull and present it in a form suited to our limits.

Masonick.—The installation of the Hon. Edward Livingston, and the Hon. Joel R. Poinsett, as the first and second officers of the General Masonic Chapter of the United States, took place pursuant to appointment, at the Masonic Hall in this city, on Saturday evening last, in the presence, we understand, of a large assemblage of the Brotherhood from different parts of the Union, as well as those resident. Some further account of the ceremony will be given, we are informed, embracing the Addresses delivered on the occasion, by the distinguished citizens on whom the offices were conferred. *National Intelligencer.*

Fine Cow & Calf.—Mr. L. Jenkins, in a letter to the Editor of the American Farmer, dated at Cannandaigua, N. York, March 20th says: "I have an imported Cow, of the improved short horn Durham breed, which was weighed at the hay scales in this village, to-day, together with a calf a year old this present month, same stock, the joint weight of the two was, 2493 lbs.; weight of cow, 1665; calf, 788. It might also be gratifying to state, the above cow, in the season for milk, has given 39 quarts of rich milk daily.

L. JENKINS.

Key West.—In the opinion of Commodore Porter, the harbour of Key West is the best in the U. States, or its territories, to the south of the Chesapeake; adding, that it is to the Gulf of Mexico, what Gibraltar is to the Mediterranean.

Frozen Wine and Ale.—In the year 1109 the frost was so intense in Scotland, that frozen ale was sold by weight. The same happened also in the time of James I., when both wine and ale were sold in a congealed state.

ELEGANT EPITAPH.

Underneath this stone doth lie,
As much virtue as could die;
Which, when alive, did vigor give
To as much beauty as could live,

BUFFALO AND NEW-ORLEANS ROAD.

Mr. Barbour's Speech continued.

In the creation of the Cumberland road, Congress acted on the compact between this Government and the North western Territory, stipulating that five per cent. of the nett proceeds of the sales of public lands should be applied to making a road within and leading to that territory; they charged the amount expended in the construction of the road, upon that fund, and procured the assent of the States through which it was to pass. During the interval between the year 1806 when that road was commenced, and the year 1817, the public mind was in much oscillation on this subject; it was brought up and underwent elaborate discussion in this House, upon the following resolutions reported from the Committee of the Whole:

1st. That Congress has power to appropriate money for the *construction* of post roads, military roads, and other roads, and the improvement of water courses. This resolution was carried; ayes 90, noes 75.

2d. To *construct* post roads and military roads. Lost; ayes 82, noes 86.

3d. To *construct* roads and canals for carrying on commerce between the States. Lost; ayes 71, noes 95.

4th. To *construct* roads for military purposes. Lost; ayes 81, noes 83.

5th. A fifth resolution was moved, that Congress has power to appropriate money in aid of the construction of roads and canals, which shall be laid out and constructed under the authority of the Legislatures of the States, through which they pass. Negatived. Ayes and noes not taken.

Thus, we see, that by the solemn decision of this House in 1817, all power over this subject was repudiated in every form and shape, save only the power to *appropriate money* for the purpose of construction.

The bill now under consideration affirms the power to *construct*, in direct contravention of the recorded opinion of this House in 1817. Thus it is as true of love of power as it is of another passion, "that increase of appetite grows by the very food it feeds upon." Under the appropriating power, let them say to the Committee, that it appears by a report made some time since, that in the session of 1827-8, three millions of dollars worth of public lands were given to States and individuals; and that, at this very session we have applications for aid to the Portland canal, the Blackstone canal, a rail road in Georgia, another in South Carolina, and a third in Maryland; for aid to the Transylvania University, the Columbia College; and, finally, for an appropriation of $40,000 to establish a filature of silk in Philadelphia. I might add, Deaf and Dumb Asylums, and a long list of other *benevolent* projects, including a memorial from the Colonization Society; but I forbear from a fear of wearying the patience of the Committee. And "last, but not least," comes this bill. As we are now about to take a new latitude and departure, it behooves us before we weigh anchor, to consider well what is the port of destination; in other words, to look along the line of time into futurity, and estimate the consequences of this system, some of the most prominent of which, it is my purpose to attempt to develop.

But first, Sir, allow me to inquire what are the advantages which are to recommend this bill to our adoption? They must be, that it is beneficial, either to commerce, or military operations, or the transportation of the mail. I will examine the subject in reference to each of these considerations. And first, as to its commercial advantages. A glance of the eye at the map of the United States, will furnish, I think, an irrefragable answer to this argument, at least in reference to the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, through which it is to pass. Nature has stamped upon the territory of each of these States, one common indelible feature. That the streams of every size, whether great or small, flow from the mountains, either Eastwardly into the Atlantic Ocean, or Westwardly through the Mississippi, into the Gulf of Mexico. Now, Sir, the road in question, at least throughout its whole extent, in the four States which I have mentioned, runs almost at right angles with these natural channels of commercial intercourse. Whilst, then, the produce of the country seeks its market in one direction, this road passes in another; and, indeed, if it coincided with the direction of commerce and these natural channels, that would be a stronger argument against it, by all the difference between the facility of water and land transportation. This road, then, cannot stand upon the fact of its commercial advantages.

As little can it be supported upon the ground of its necessity for military operations. When the gentleman speaks of the exposure of Buffalo and New-Orleans, the two terminl of this gigantic road, I call upon him to say, has he forgotten the vast and expensive system of fortifications which we have created, and with which we are surrounded, as with a wall of circumvallation? After the millions which we have expended in these, are they to be abandoned as useless, for all the purposes of defence? or, will they not be supplied with ordnance, and garrisoned in time of war, for our protection? Does the gentleman suppose that troops are ever to be marched from Buffalo to defend Orleans, or from Orleans to defend Buffalo? Let the defence of Orleans during the late war answer the question; it was successfully—nay, gloriously defended by troops, not a man of whom was, I believe, marched from North of Tennessee and Kentucky. If, contrary to every rational probability, such a thing should ever occur, where are all the mighty rivers and canals which surround our borders and penetrate our interior country? Where, for example, is the Onio Canal? Where that of New-York? It is possible, that, in some twenty or thirty years hence, we may have war; say, if you please, in twenty years, for Ferguson, in his Treatise on Civil Society, thinks that a war in every twenty years is necessary to prevent a moral rust, and the dying away of the national spirit: in that event, it is also *possible that troops may be marched* on this road; but if this road be constructed upon these two possibilities, does it not strike the mind of every man who hears me, that the same thing may *possibly* happen to every road in the Union; and that, therefore, every road may be created as being necessary for military operations? Sir, the extent of the system, which this reasoning would justify, would be unlimited, and illimitable. The gentleman alarms us with the enormous expense incurred during the late war in the transportation of provisions and the material of war, to our Northern and Northwestern frontiers. Does he not remember that the two great canals of New York and Onio have both been constructed since that period; both leading directly to these points? Does he not also remember, that the frontiers, of both of these States have, since that time, been overspread with an overflowing tide of emigration; covering the face of the country with arable fields, where the towering forests then stood, and intersecting it every where with the roads necessary for their own accommodation? Sir, the difficulties which then existed, have sunk beneath the enterprise of our people and the irresistible force of circumstances. Let us now, for a short time, examine this question in relation to the transportation of the mail.

The whole length of the road, we are given to understand, will be fifteen hundred miles, which, at the estimated cost of $1500 per mile, will amount to two and a quarter millions of dollars. This, Sir, is the supposed cost of making the roads of convex earth, without the use of either stone or gravel. My experience here, has satisfied me, that what is at first estimated as the whole cost, generally turns out to be but one of several instalments, necessary to the completion of any great work; let the road be constructed in the manner provided in this bill, and at some after time, we shall be told that it must be furnished with stone or gravel; nay, it is possible that it must be made a rail road; how many additional millions that may cost, I leave it to the committee to conjecture. Indeed, Sir, during this session, I have seen a report, which, if I mistake not, (and I speak from a doubtful memory, subject to correction,) estimates the cost of this road, constructed as a proper turnpike, at eleven and a half millions. But let us take even the sum of two and a quarter millions, the estimate of the cost of the plan now proposed; the interest of that sum, at six per cent, is $135,000; I state the interest at six per cent., because, though the Government could borrow at home, probably, at four and a half, and in England or Holland, at three, yet, the legal interest throughout the United States varies from six to eight; as the amount will be drawn from the pockets of the people, it would be worth at least six per cent. to them. Now, Sir, I learn that the average cost of transporting the mail triweekly, in a stage coach, would not, in the more important parts of the country, exceed, if it equalled fifteen dollars per mile. A report, however, of the Postmaster General, made in the year 1824, states the cost of thus transporting the mail from this city to Orleans, at $52.75 per mile: even at this extravagant rate, the whole transportation of the mail from Buffalo to Orleans, would be less than $ 80,000, whilst the annual interest of the cost of the road, without stone or gravel, has been shown to be $135,000; thus exceeding, in annual interest, the whole cost of transportation, by more than $55,000; in this respect, then, I put it to the candid consideration of the committee, whether the proposed expenditure can be judicious? The answer must be obvious to the minds of all who hear me. What, let me ask, is the equivalent promised for such a waste of money? Why, the mail will probably pass a few days sooner, between these two points. In the present condition of the road, however, if I mistake not, the message of the President to this Congress, was carried from Washington to Orleans in five and a half days; I am well aware that that extraordinary velocity was the result of a great effort, to communicate to the public a document in which they felt an interest; but if such speed as this be *possible by any effort*, the committee will be able to judge how much additional time is necessary, with that diligence, which, in the ordinary transportation of the mail, is now usually practised.

I have thus far, Mr. Chairman, been engaged in examining the supposed advantages of this road. Suffer me now, Sir, to present the other side of the question; a view of the disadvantages, of the many mighty objections founded upon the injustice, the inexpediency, the injurious political effects of this system of internal improvement, if persevered in. In doing this, I shall "nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice."

When I shall have finished this view, I shall only ask you to "look upon this picture and upon this;" and to say which of the two is the most accurate representation of the case, and to decide accordingly. Sir, I beg the committee to understand, that the objections which I am now about to urge, apply to the whole system of internal improvements, embracing this road as one link in the mighty chain; if the system, as such, is to prevail, then I feel no manner of interest of concern in the defeat of this or any other particular object; for though a single object may occasionally fail, by an accidental concurrence of votes, yet all the evils which I anticipate to my country would be realized; and in the general, nay, universal scramble for the spoils of the treasury, a few millions dilapidated here or there, would be but as a drop in the bucket; and the whole treasury, of minor importance compared with the injurious consequences which sooner or later, in my opinion, will follow, in the train of a system calculated to affect so fatally the destinies of the republic.

The first objection which presents itself to the action of this Government, has relation to the subject of economy. A knowledge of human nature will teach us, that the surest safeguard in this respect, is the keen sighted vigilance of self interest. This principle burns with an inextinguishable ardor, in the heart of man; and if it does not point to its object, with as invariable certainty as the needle to the pole, it is only because we may sometimes mistake the direction; if, therefore, individual means were adequate to the effecting any given purpose, upon them we might always rely with the greatest safety; but if governmental aid be necessary, then we may rely that the object will be most economically executed, under the superintendence of the States.—Sir, the great advantages of embracing individual interest in such enterprises, are —1st. That they will never engage in them at all unless they will probably yield a reasonable profit; and 2d, That when they do engage in them, they will use their utmost endeavors to reduce the expense to the smallest possible amount. The State of Virginia is acting mainly upon this principle, in her system of internal improvements; they have provided, that when, to effect any given object individuals will subscribe three-fifths of the sum required, the State will furnish the remainder; thus securing the guaranty of self-interest against the application of public money to any unproductive or visionary scheme. But the *States*, without the aid even of private interest, will most probably waste less than the Federal Goverment; they have much less scope for their action, and much fewer objects to which to direct their attention; they have fewer again to whom to confide their management, and the supervising power is nearer the scene of operation; but, above all, the people, for whose benefit the money is expended, are the same by whose contributions the money to be expended is raised; whilst, under *our* system, it *may* happen, and often *does* happen, that whilst one portion of the community get the benefit of an improvement, they furnish no part of the means, as in the case of donations of the public lands; and even where money is advanced from the treasury, they may have furnished a very small and unequal share. If this policy be pursued by the States, as it usually is, of always having individual interest engaged, there is a fair prospect of the money invested producing a reasonable profit, and in that event, through the medium of dividends, there is restored to the public treasury a sum equal to the interest of the capital advanced. However this reasoning may apply to those cases in which the United States subscribe to works undertaken by individuals or corporations, it surely has no application to those which the Government undertake on its own account, to have executed; and in those works which the States themselves execute by their own means, they endeavor by tolls to reimburse the treasury for the disbursement, which, in the case of the United States, is not done.

Self-interest, then, may be considered as the central point of economy; the State and Federal Governments as concentric circles drawn round that centre; the States being the smaller and the Federal Government the larger; and it is not more true in mathematics, that the radii which pass from a common centre must be longer in reaching the circumference of a larger, than those which will touch the one of a smaller circle; than it is, that by how much the Federal Government is further removed from the point of self interest than the State Governments, by so much is economy in the expenditure of public money diminished. For a practical illustration of this truth, I appeal to the Cumberland road, which, for a distance of about 130 miles, I suppose must have cost between a million and a half and two millions of dollars.

[*To be continued.*]

Washington, April 3, 1830.

We publish the following remarks of Mr. CARSON, of North Carolina, as the best commentary upon the scurrilous attack on that gentleman, in the National Journal:

Remarks of Mr. CARSON, in the House of Representatives on Thursday, the 1st ult. in reply to the observations of Mr. W. B. SHEPARD, on the Buffalo and New Orleans Road Bill.

Mr. CARSON said, I rise, Mr. CHAIRMAN, not to make a speech, but to notice a remark which fell from my colleague, (Mr. W. B. SHEPARD) which, to say the least of it, was uncalled for. My colleague said, Sir, (in speaking of the story of "*bargain and corruption*" by which the last administration were hurled from power, &c.) "that no *honorable* man now believed the slander. It had long since been consigned to the kennel of forgotten calumnies."

Sir, I know not what opinion my colleague holds of me. The friendship and respect, however, which I felt for him, induced a hope that he entertained similar feelings towards me, and I should be sorry to hold any "*belief*" which would forfeit them. But, Sir, I DO BELIEVE, and have always believed since I heard of the election of J. Q. Adams, which took place on this floor, and I shall continue to believe, that that election was carried by *bargain, intrigue and combination*, whether corruption entered into the arrangement, I leave to be determined by those concerned. This, Sir, I have spoken upon this floor, I have written it to my constituents, and spoken it too while among them; and, Sir, I did so from the fullest conviction of its truth. It was the very grounds upon which my opposition was first raised, the most prominent upon which it was prosecuted; and it will always be a gratifying recollection, that my public arm was raised, and my aid willingly given to hurl them from their ill-gotten power.

This same remark, Sir, was made by a Senator (Mr. WEBSTER) nearly verbatim, in the other branch of Congress. I do not mean by saying this, to charge my colleague with plagiarism; no doubt the remark was original with him; but it was made in the Senate, and I thought then ought to have been noticed. Yet, Sir, I probably should not now have noticed it, had it not fallen from a source so respectable as from a colleague. So far as regards myself. Sir, I desire to set him right; and however sceptical he, or others may be, upon this subject; or however *they* may doubt the correctness of the charge, I do say, fearless of contradiction, that in the election of John Q Adams, there *was* a combination founded in corruption, and if every impartial, unbiassed mind, on a full view of all the facts and circumstances, comes not to the same conclusion, they must at least admit that those facts and circumstances go as strong to prove the point as were ever brought to bear in any case. And I now repeat that I do believe, a more shameful and corrupt bargain was never consummated against the rights of freemen. Nor did one more disgraceful in its character, ever sully the annals of any nation.

[*U. S. Telegraph.*

Extract of a Letter to the Editors, dated

"WASHINGTON, MARCH 24, 1830."

"It seems every where, to be the wish of the friends of reform throughout the nation, that President Jackson should consent to be a candidate for re-election. Indeed it could not be well otherwise. They elected him to purify the Government, and to reform abuses, a task that evidently requires time, talent and great decision of character to effect. He has but just commenced the work we have given him to perform. Our opponents ask us sneeringly, what have we done, and we answer, that we have not done as much as we could have wished.

"As yet but one short year has elapsed, and our friends have not had time to look narrowly into all the crevices and corners of the government. Yet many gross abuses have been ferreted out.

"In one department, much has already been done. I allude to the savings in the Navy, under the able and efficient management of Governor BRANCH.

The naval expenditures in 1828, were	$3,925,362
From March 1829, to March 1830,	3,149,349
Making a saving of	$776,013

In favor of the *first* year of the present administration, over the preceding year of the last administration, in the expenses of supporting the Navy." *Phil. Sentinel.*

Public Debt.—The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice to the proprietors of the six per cent. stock created by the act of March 3d, 1815, that the certificates of the said stock, amounting in the whole to *six millions four hundred and forty six thousand five hundred and forty six dollars and seventeen cents*, will be paid on the first day of July next, to the proprietors thereof, or their legal representatives or attorneys, duly constituted, on the presentation and surrender of the said certificates at the Treasury, or at the loan Office, where the same may stand credited. No transfer will be allowed after the 1st day of June next.

Mr. Livingston.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, noticing the "great debate" in the Senate, says—

"I heard Mr. Livingston with much satisfaction. He is a model of dignity and decorum in the Senate. You will be delighted with most of his views. He denounced most vehemently the tariff. On the whole, I esteem Mr. Livingston a ripe and liberal statesman, and wish we had a few more such in the Senate."

From late English papers.

A suspension bridge is about to be built at Bristol, England, over the Avon, to be constructed at a height of 210 feet above high water mark. It will be carried from the summit of St. Vincent's Rock, on the Gloucestershire side of the river to a point of Rock in Leigh Woods, on the Somersetshire side

About 5000 persons had applied for relief in Edinburgh. Only 400 pounds had been raised to relieve them.

A very daring forgery was discovered yesterday week in the Consols Office, at the Bank, where a person had obtained the dividend on £66,000 Consols, by personating the real holder and counterfeiting his signature. The amount thus obtained was £990, and the forgery not discovered till the true claimant, whose name is Thomas Hudson, presented himself, as usual, to sign for his dividend. The money was taken out chiefly in notes of £50 each, of which only one has come back to the Bank, so that the offender will probably be detected. Of course the loss falls on the Bank.

The members of the French Topographical brigade in Greece have suffered severely from sickness. All the members of the expedition except four or five have died.

No less than 95,000 offenders are said to have been committed, within the year, to different prisons in England and Wales, the expense of which establishments exceeds half a million.

From the Wilmington, (Del.) Gazette, April 6.

Chancellor Ridgely is no more!—It has become our painful duty to record the death of the Hon. Nicholas Ridgely, Chancellor of the State of Delaware. A letter from a friend in Georgetown, informs us that he had been holding his Court, on the 1st inst. and about nine o'clock in the evening retired to bed, apparently as well as usual, but in about thirty minutes after, his body was a lifeless corpse! He had lived to an advanced age, and was full of years and honors.

Mr. Clay has lately eaten another public dinner at Natchez, and made a public speech. A tremendous eater, that same Clay. If he doesn't *bellow* away all his stall feeding, he will unquestionably be the fattest candidate in the Presidential market. *Camden Journal.*

Singular.—A coloured child was born in this town, a few weeks since, *without eyes*. The outward conformation of the parts is perfect, except that there is no appearance of eyeballs. The child is healthy, as are also its parents. *Fayetteville Journal.*

Fire.—We understand, with much regret, that the office of John B. Kelley, Esq. of Moore County was consumed by fire, a short time since, with all its contents, consisting of his Library, valuable papers and furniture. As Mr. Kelley was from home and the office had not been occupied for some days, the fire was, no doubt, the work of some malignant incendiary.

A valuable Mill of Mr. Kelly was burnt within the last twelve months, and this also was the effect of design. *Ib.*

Webster's Dictionary.—Messrs. White, Gallaher and White, of New York, have just issued from the press, an abridgment of the great work of our American Johnson, which is of the same size with what are called ordinarily 'pocket dictionaries,' but contains many more words than any of them with which we are acquainted.

"Push on—keep moving!"—The Detroit Gazette says, "By a letter received here a few days since, we learn that one hundred and fifty families, from the county of Chatauque, New York, are prepared to emigrate to this territory, as soon as navigation opens. The St. Joseph country, it is added, is to be their location."

Salisbury:

MAY 4, 1830.

☞ We are authorized to announce PERKINS CALDWELL, Esq. as a candidate to represent the county of Iredell in the Senate of the next General Assembly of this State.

☞ We ask the indulgence of correspondents, for the delay in the appearance of their favors: Some long obituaries shall appear in our next.

Mount Mourne Post Office, Iredell county, has been removed to the Store of Maj. Rufus Reid, and that gentleman appointed Post Master; W. M'Gimsey, Esq. the former Post Master, having resigned.

MILITARY.....At an election by the Officers of the 63d Regiment of Militia, held in the Town of Salisbury, 30th April, Maj. PHILO WHITE was elected Lieut. Colonel, in place of Col. Giles, resigned; and Capt. SAMUEL LEMLY was elected Major, in place of White, promoted. The following are now the Field Officers of the Regiment:

EDWARD YARBROUGH, *Col. Comdt.;*
PHILO WHITE, *Lieut. Colonel;*
SAMUEL LEMLY, *Major.*

☞ We have in type, and had intended this week to publish, an account of the great Democratic Festival at Washington City, on occasion of the anniversary of the Birth Day of that illustrious Father of the Republican party, THOMAS JEFFERSON; but have been obliged to defer it till next week.

NEW-YORK.—We have viewed the agitation of the question, Who is to succeed to the Presidency after Gen. Jackson's first term shall have expired, as unfortunate and ill-timed; but as the subject has been started by others, we feel no hesitancy in declaring it as our opinion, that the ascendancy of the Democratic party, and the best interests of the Union, require that Gen. JACKSON should serve a second term, provided no act of Providence should intervene to prevent it. We are gratified to perceive, therefore, that the great and patriotic state of New-York has followed the example of staunch old Democratic Pennsylvania, in expressing a confidence in the measures of Gen. Jackson's Administration, and a hope that he will consent to serve a second term.

At a meeting, on the 13th of April, of 111 of the Republican members of the Legislature of New-York, the following resolutions (after the conclusion of other business) were passed;—which we extract from the Albany Argus, having been favored with that paper by a friend in Albany:

Resolved, That the principles upon which the General and State Governments are administered, deserve the approbation and confidence of the Democratic Party.

Resolved, That Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, in his short but brilliant military career, filled the measure of his country's glory. As President of United States, he has fulfilled our fondest hopes, and most ardent expectations; and in the selection of his Cabinet, has evinced a feeling in common with the Republican Party.

Resolved, That his vigorous efforts in the cause of retrenchment and reform, and in the detection, removal and punishment of public defaulters, have endeared him to the Democracy of the Nation.

Resolved, That in wiping a foul stain from the navy register, he has, in the autumn of life, in the coolness of wisdom erected a new and imperishable monument to his exalted fame.

Resolved, That this meeting heartily respond to the sentiment expressed by the democratic members of the legislature of Pennsylvania, and entertain a lively hope and strong desire that ANDREW JACKSON will consent to a re-election to that station which he now fills with so much honor to himself, and usefulness to his country.

BUFFALO AND NEW-ORLEANS ROAD.

We have received a copy, printed in pamphlet form, of the Speech of Mr. CARSON, of this State, delivered in the House of Representatives, 29th March, on the bill for constructing a *macadamized road* from Buffalo to New-Orleans. It is a lucid, argumentative, and very creditable production; and does honor to the author: It shall receive an insertion in our columns, as soon as we get through the able speech of Mr. *P. P. Barbour*, of Virginia, on the same subject. And we would here bespeak the serious attention of the reader to these speeches, which ably expose this gigantic scheme for swallowing up the resources of the country, and depleting the people's pockets, contrary to the spirit of the Charter of our Liberties, and in violation of the rights and sovereignty of the States.

We mentioned in our last, that the bill had been rejected; but was subsequently reconsidered, and laid on the table. A friend, in writing us from Washington, under date of 17th ult. remarks: "On Thursday, there was quite a *blow up* in the House: We rejected the Buffalo and Orleans Road bill, by a majority of 17: It was balm to the soul of the Constitutionalists. Being elated, we exulted rather much over the enemy: reports spread, calculated to give offence; and every artifice was resorted to which would operate on the timid and lukewarm, and some one was found in our ranks who moved a re-consideration: We should then, I believe, have refused a reconsideration, by a small majority, but for the indiscreet zeal of some of our friends: We lost it;—moved the previous question, with the view of again taking a direct vote on its passage; but our opponents, with the aid of some of our *yea* and *nay* friends, got the bill laid on the table: the effect of which is, that the bill comes up, in its order, at the next session; whereas, a rejection would have prevanted this.

"When we shall get off from here, is still uncertain; probably not before the 24th, or 31st of May."

Gen. *Alexander Smyth*, a prominent Representative in Congress from Virginia, died at the lodgings in Washington City, on Saturday, the 17th ult. after a short illness. His burial, on Monday, received the honors usually awarded to Members of Congress.

Well done Maine.—Leonard Jarvis, a staunch Jacksonian Republican, has been elected to Congress from the Hancock and Washington district, in the state of Maine. That patriotic state will soon stand regenerated, and take rank among the friends of the present National Administration.

Fast sailing....The packet ship Liverpool, arrived at Boston on the 13th ult. having left sight of land on the 30th March; consequently she crossed the Atlantic Ocean in *thirteen days!* She must have sailed at the rate of 23 miles an hour, the whole distance.

Tea and *Coffee* will soon be "dog cheap:" A bill has passed the House of Representatives by a large majority—and, it was thought, would pass the Senate—reducing the duty on Tea and Coffee; on the latter, from *five* to *two* cents per lb. for one year after the passage of the law; and to *one* cent per lb. after the expiration of one year. The duties on the various kinds of Teas, are reduced in the present bill to about one half what they formerly were. It would appear from the discussions on this bill, that there were 39,156,733 pounds of Coffee consumed in the United States during the year 1828. Mr. Conner, of North Carolina, tried to get a clause inserted, to reduce the duty on importations of Salt; but was not successful.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Mr. Editor: On the 21st April, 1830, a Turky Buzzard flew over the farm of Evan Ellis, Forks of the Yadkin, Rowan county, at about 11 o'clock, A. M. with a *Bell* on its neck: To satisfy an idle curiosity, will you chronicle the event, to the end, that it may, peradventure, be ascertained from whence the bird came, who *bell'd* it, &c.

April 29th, 1830.

CAMP MEETING.

We are desired to say, that there will be a Methodist Camp Meeting at Fulton, in this county, to commence on Friday, the 15th inst. and continue 5 or 6 days. The Rev. Moses A. Brock, Presiding Elder for the Yadkin District, will be present. Preachers of the Methodist connexion in the adjoining circuits, are requested to attend.

The *Banner of the Constitution*, published at Washington, by Mr. Raguet, we have heretofore alluded to as an able and orthodox Democratic paper. The title of that paper is now elegantly embellished with twenty-four Stars, which, the Editor states, appear "in all their undiminished lustre." Mr. Ragnet says he fights under the flag of the distinguished Senator, (Gen. Hayne, of South Carolina) who lately said "Ours in the *Banner of the Constitution*." Mr. R's motto is.—LIBERTY—THE CONSTITUTION—UNION.

Cape Fear Bank.—A large and interesting meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, was held in Wilmigton, on the 13th inst. Nearly 4500 shares of stock was represented; 2300 of which belongs to the state, which was represented by Isaac Wright, of Bladen. A resolution was passed, by a large majority, accepting the amended charter of the Bank. A committee, appointed for the purpose, fixed $80 as the price at which stock shall be received in payment of debts due the Bank. Several attempts were made by private stock-holders, to pass resolutions for closing the business of the Bank; but they were rejected by the overwhelming vote of the state. A general reduction of the salaries of the officers, to the amount of $2000, was agreed upon.

On motion of J. R. London, Esq., it was unanimously

Resolved, That it will be inexpedient, as it might contravene the Charter, to declare further dividends, until satisfactory legal advice is had upon the subject.

The meeting was of opinion, that to pay a dividend, would be to pay a dividend of the Capital Stock, which would be in exercise of at least a doubtful right. The President was therefore directed to obtain the best legal advice on the subject.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New-York, April 19.—We are indebted to Captain Delano, of the packet ship Columbia, which left Portsmouth at noon of the 1st April, for the London Courier of the 31st March.

Parliament was engaged on the 29th and 30th in debates on the Corn Laws, and the reciprocity treaty lately concluded with Austria, extracts from which we give below. The Paris papers of 29th had been received. The expedition against Algiers under Gen. Bourmont, was expected to be ready by the 15th. The Dauphin would proceed to Toulon to superintend the embarkation of the troops. The French will probably meet with a warm reception, as the Dey's fortresses have been rendered impregnable by European engineers. His army of observation consists of 85,000 men, 30,000 drilled in European tactics. The Algerines it is said were full of spirits, and speak of the conduct of the Turks at Acre as proof of their ability to cope with the sabre against the bayonet, with any troops. The Dey says in case of attack he will send the women into the interior, take in two years provisions into the city, and defy the whole power of France.

The Ministry were making preparations for a new election of Deputies, *when the present Chamber shall have been dissolved, which it doubtless will be*, and they calculate on a more "royalty protected" than even in 1827. Dispatches of Consuls of Spain, Portugal, &c. were in readiness, preparatory to the election.

The Spanish expedition against Mexico consists of *one ship of the line*, and *one regiment of 1400 men!*

Accounts from Constantinople of 26th February, represent that the Russians were preparing to move behind the Balkan. The Pacha of Egypt was on the best terms with the Porte; he would not join the French against Algiers, but was strengthening his army and navy.

Attempted Assassination of Charles X.

There is an account of an attempt to assassinate the King of France, which the London Courier gives both in French and English, without vouching for its truth. The following is the article.

"*Paris, March* 25.....Charles X. was hunting in the forest of St. Germain; at the turning of one of the avenues, his Majesty found himself in front of one of his Gardes du Corps, who had been placed there on duty, and who suddenly drew from his holsters a pistol, which he fired at his Majesty. The King was slightly wounded, and excessively terrified. The Garde du Corps, seeing that his aim had failed, destroyed himself, by drawing from the holster the remaining pistol, and blowing out his brains; first saying—"I have missed you, but some other person will be more adroit than I." The greatest silence respecting this event was commanded, and the greatest precautions were taken to prevent its coming to the knowledge of the public. It was merely announced in the ministerial journals, that the King kept his room from indisposition, and the public never heard of the adventure.

France.—The King of France, says the N. York Advertiser of 16th inst. has resorted to a prorogation of the Chambers. This is another of those extreme, indeed we may say desperate measures, to which the French ministers have found themselves compelled to resort, to avoid the concessions they are determined not to make to the wishes of the people.—The censorship, the restoration of the Jesuits, the sacrilege laws, and the dissolution of the late Chambers, have been successively tied, but were followed by a rapid accession of power to the liberal party in the Chamber of Deputies, and a deeper entaughlement in difficulty.—What may be the result of the present measure, all will be anxious to learn.

The anti-ministerial address of the Chamber of Deputies, says the National Gazette, and the consequent prorogation of that body until September next, are important circumstances. Great agitation prevailed in Paris, and must have extended to the Departments;—a vast crowd surrounded the hall of the Deputies,—large groups of heated partisans assembled in the garden of the Tuileries, and under the windows of the King,—all displaying much excitement. The ministerial or royalist members of the Chamber, who formed part of the committee appointed to carry the obnoxious address to the King, seceded from their colleagues. It is doubtful whether, by the prorogation, the ministers intend to gain time either for the measure of *dissolution* and another trial by election, or for such a change in the cabinet as might propitiate the recusant majority. The Journal du Havre boasts that the law respecting elections cannot be changed, and that the press will remain more or less free,—and of course that the public liberties may be deemed secure. We may presume that the probable refusal of the Chambers to allow the Budget, or pecuniary supplies, without the dismissal of the ministers, was the immediate motive of the scheme of a prorogation. A loan will be necessary to enable the government to pursue the expedition against Algiers, for which the amplest preparations continued to be made.

ENGLAND.

Alderman Waithman affirmed, in the British House of Commons, on the 12th ult. that there were, the last year, one thousand bankruptcies in the capital.

The London Courier intimates that England had the least share in the choice of Prince Leopold for the throne of Greece.

An assassination, much like the dreadful case at Salem, spread dismay at Havre on the 20th ult. Two respectable old persons, man and wife, were murdered in the night, with poignards. No robbery was attempted; and the motive of the crime could not be divined. The daughter was found dying at her table, with the manuscript of a comedy before her, which she had been employed in composing.

Kean, the actor, totally failed in a recent attempt to perform, at Drury Lane.

An improvement in the state of trade in the manufacturing districts of England, is announced in the British papers. The Manchester Guardian says there was an extensive demand for cotton manufactured goods.

A dreadful inundation of the Danube took place in the first days of March. The Austrian Observer, of the 6th ult. mentions that the number of drowned bodies found in the suburbs of Vienna amounted to seventy-two.

Langdon Cheves, Esq. passed through this place, early this week, on his way to Charleston, S. C. which he intends to make the place of his future residence.

Fayetteville Journal.

The opposition papers about to leave at the election of the Salem celebrity Nicolas Longstreet from Stamford, in Connecticut; and fearfully anxious, that in his partiality towards the Blue-Lights of the Hartford Convention, Stamford should be a strong hold of Jacksonism! Now it is somewhat surprising they do not view this *sign of the times* in its true light; for it bodes no good to the permanency of their principles. It was not the people of Stamford who were plotting treason against their country, in 1814; it was the traitorous leaders of the Federal party, assembled there, from all parts of New-England, and who sat in secret conclave, ashamed to let the public know what their dark deeds were. We know not but what there were patriotic citizens enough in Stamford, had they known what unbridled deeds were brewing in the Convention, to have broken up and dispersed the treasonable conclave. And it is since the iniquity of the designs there concocted have been fully developed, that the patriotic portion of the citizens of Stamford have rallied round the standard of Jackson and Democracy.

MARRIED,

On the 21st ult. by the Rev. John Gillespie, the Rev. Thomas Epps, of Iredell county, to Miss Mary Louisa Tate, of Burke county.

On the 8th ult. by the Rev. John Booker, Mr. Whiten Stowe, of Lincoln county, N. C. to Miss Eliza A Glenn, of York District, S. C. Also, on the 14th, Mr. David Love, of Mecklenburg county, N. C. to Miss Nancy Wathen, of York district, South Carolina.

In Iredell county, 6th ult. by the Rev. James Patterson, Mr. Arnold Holland, aged 50, to Miss Parmelia Reid, aged 46—all for the Tariff.

[COMMUNICATED.

DIED,

In this town, on the 29th ult. Mr. John Airey, in the 66th year of his age.

In Montgomery county, near the Narrows, on the 13th ult. after an illness of nearly two year's duration, Mr. Leonard Cranford, between 80 and 90 years of age; leaving a wife and five small children.

In Montgomery county, on the 4th ult. Mr. Robert Moss, in the 57th year of his age. He was a good neighbor, a useful citizen, and enjoyed the respect and esteem of all who knew him

In Cabarrus county, 20th ult. Mary Elizabeth, infant daughter of Christopher Krimminger, aged 11 months and 13 days.

NEW CHEAP STORE.

ALL NEW GOODS.

W. H. Hackett, and Samuel Lemly,

HAVING formed a Copartnership in the Mercantile Business, under the firm of *Hackett & Lemly*; beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are now receiving and opening, in the House lately occupied by Daniel H. Cress, on Main street, directly opposite J. Murphy's, a general and handsome assortment of

ENTIRELY NEW GOODS.

purchased for cash, in New-York and Philadelphia, of the *latest importations*: Which they will sell as low as Goods can be had in this part of the country. They respectfully invite their acquaintances, and all who may wish to examine their stock, to call and satisfy themselves, as to the quality of the goods, the lowness of the prices, and the variety of the assortment.

Salisbury, May 5th, 1830. 17

N. B. Hackett & Lemly have a lot back of their store, and opposite Mowry's Blacksmith's Shop, provided for the accommodation of their friends, with racks and troughs, convenient for hitching and feeding horses.

Millinery Business, &c.

MRS. LOWRY respectfully informs the Ladies of *Statesville*, and the circumjacent country, that she bleaches, colors, presses and trims

Leghorn and Straw Bonnets,

in the neatest and most fashionable style, and on moderate terms. She also makes, trims, and dresses SILK and other BONNETS, of every description; and will execute all kinds of work in the *Millinery* line of business. All orders for work, sent from a distance, will be carefully and punctually attended to, according to directions.

Statesville, May 1st, 1830. 3t19

Notice.

THE subscriber having obtained, in January last, a patent right for his Machine, known by the name of a Hallow Cylinder Screen, and an attached ribb'd Rocker, for the purpose of Washing Gold out of gravel and sand; he therefore forbids all persons from using said Machine without leave; otherwise they will lay themselves liable to the penalty laid down in the patent law. P. SUMMEY.

Lincolnton, N. C. April 24, 1830. 6t22

Money Found.

PICKED up in the streets of Statesville, during Superior Court week, a sum of money, wrapped in a piece of yellow silk paper. There were two halves of fifty dollar notes. Whoever can produce the correspondent halves of these notes, will probably be entitled to receive the money, on paying charges, &c. Apply to the subscriber at Lincolnton, N. C.

REUBEN H. REYNOLDS.

April 29th, 1830. 3t19

Half Cent Reward.

Stolen or Strayed, lost or Mislaid,

AN apprentice Boy, by the name of James Howington, who left my possession, on the 11th of this instant; for which the above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of said apprentice to me, in Wilkesboro,' N. C. but no thanks. JOEL YANNOY.

April 28th, 1830. 1w*

Morganton Hotel.

THE subscriber having leased the extensive Buildings in the Town of Morganton, N. Carolina, formerly occupied by *David Tate*, as a TAVERN, has opened a *House of Entertainment*, prepared for the reception of Boarders and Travellers. His Table shall be furnished with the best the country affords; his Granaries are filled, and his Stables are attended with attentive and honest Hostlers; and, by his unremitted attention to his business, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage. J. B. BOUCHELL.

Morganton, Feb. 6th, 1830. 3m18

DRY GOODS!!!

Just received at the Store of the subscriber, a large and general assortment of Goods, suitable for the season, which will be sold low for cash, or in exchange for Country Produce. Customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

GENTLEMEN.

Superfine, fine & common cloths, cassimeres, plains, drabs, mixt & brown do. do do Cassimeres do do do Cassinetts White and brown Linen Drilling Black Lasting and Circassians French & English Merinoes Fancy and Marseilles Vestings Bik. Bolivia, Nankeen Cassimere Imperial Plains Sail Cloth, Black & Drab Beckram, Pitch'd cord Oil Cloth and Leather Caps Bandana cord, Beaverteen

LADIES.

A great variety of cheap and fashionable Calicoes, Ginghams, Bombazetts Cotton Shawls & Handkerchiefs Plain, figured & cross-bar do. Striped Muslins Book, Swiss & mull do Plain & figured Jaconet Black and White Silk Gloves Travelling Baskets (all prices) Neck, cape, puff, tuck, and side tortoise shell Combs (elegant) Sattin, Taffeta and Lustring Ribbons Gauze and Vellum do Ladies Cravats (Embroidered) Gauze and Silk Dress Hkfs. and Scarfs (a great variety)

FANCY GOODS.

Blk. and col'd. Gros de Naps do. Gros de Berlin Col'd, Gros d'Indes Plain, fig'd. and cross-bar'd Cote Paley Blk. white, blue, pink Sattin Lavantines Sensibees, Sarcenetts Marcellines, Satin Levantine Palmyrenes, Mandarines Blk. and white Canton Crapes Col'd. Lustrings, Glacés Barred and plain Muslins Pocket Handk'fs, Silk Bracelets Crayons, Capids Beading and Purses Buttons Blk. and col'd Silk Vestings Patent do Patent Dress Straps and Plume Suspenders Blk. Silk Velvet Brush & ornament Trimmings by do

DOMESTICS.

3-4 7-8 4-4 and 5-4 Domestics do do do bleach'd do do do Plaid do 4-4 do 4-4 Furniture Checks do and Aprons do Cotton, and Sea Island Shirtings Bleached cloth (for Pants)

QUEENSWARE.

Cups & Saucers Plates Dishes, Tumblers Salts, Cruetts, Pitchers Stone Dishes Glass Lamps Cup Plates, Tea-trays Bowls, cream jugs, &c.

GROCERIES.

Brown and Loaf Sugar, Coffee Imp. and Y. Hyson Tea Chocolate, pep'r, spice, Allum, Ginger, copperas, Indigo, madder Spanish Brown, Venetian Red

CUTLERY & PLATED WARE.

Knives & forks, Spoons Candlesticks, Snuffers, Plain Irons, Saw Sets Handsaws, chisels, files Rasps, pocket and pen knives Awl-blades, Shoe Tacks Saddler's Tacks, Thimbles, Bridle Bitts, Stirrup Irons Curb Chains, &c. &c.

And every other article usually kept in this market. 3t19

Salisbury, May 3d, 1830.

Sale of Land.

ON Monday of Mecklenburg county court, in may next, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House in Charlotte, a tract of land on which Jonathan Williams formerly lived, containing about two hundred and fifty acres. Gold has been found in two or three different places on the land, and on the same there is an excellent seat for a mill. The above land will be sold on a credit of twelve months, except about two hundred dollars, which must be paid at the time of sale. For further information, apply to the subscriber, living near the land.

JOHN D. SMITH, *Agent for Legatees.*

April 30th, 1830. 2t18

N. Carolina Catawba Company.

A General meeting of the stockholders of the N. Carolina Catawba Navigation Company will be held at Lincolnton, on the 14th of May next. The stockholders are earnestly requested to attend, either in person, or by proxy. The settlement of the outstanding debts of the company, and the appointment of officers, are among the objects of the Meeting. The Navigation of the river being now open to the State line, it becomes exceedingly important that the future operations of the company should be determined at this meeting.

ISAAC T. AVERY, *President, &c.*

April 28th, 1830. 3t18

Taken up and Committed

TO the Jail of Rowan county, on 25th instant, a Negro man who says his name is *Dick*, and belongs to John Bonner, of Fairfield District, South Carolina. He is about 30 years of age, and quite black; speaks quick when spoken to; and is of common size. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. F. SLATER, *Shff.*

Salisbury, 28th, April 1830. 17

To Journeymen Shoemakers.

THE subscriber will give liberal wages, and steady employment, to a good workman in the Shoe and Boot Making Business. None need apply only such as are masters of their trade, and of sober habits. JOHN BENSON.

Concord, April 26th, 1830. 4t20

TAILORING.

[illegible] the newest fashions, and on the shortest notice; and is prepared to make all kinds of Clothing in the most fashionable style, having in his employ six or seven first rate workmen, which enables him to do work on the shortest notice.

All kinds of *Cutting Out* of Garments will be done on very moderate terms.

All orders from a distance for work, will be punctually executed, according to directions, and within the shortest possible time.

P. S. He has just received the latest fashions from Philadelphia and New-York, which will enable him to make Rep Coats, &c. after the most approved style. 13

Salisbury, April 15th, 1830.

Sale of Land for Taxes.

WILL be sold, for cash, at the court-house in Salisbury, on Monday of Rowan county court, (May sessions, 1830, (being 17th day of May next,) the following tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon for the year 1829, and all cost accruing,...unless previously paid.

[illegible] viously paid.

[illegible] Brown, given in by Andrew Ramsay;

[illegible] do. do. do. by Phillip Bowers;

[illegible] do. do. do. by David Waugh;

[illegible] do. do. do. by Joseph Gibson;

[illegible] do. do. do. by Catharine Lesueur;

[illegible] acres, part of the property of Vincent Reed, not given in, lying in the Forks of the Yadkin, adjoining William Steelman and others;

[illegible] acres, given in by Widow Todd, of James, adjoining Richard Lenk and others.

[illegible] acres, given in by John G. Chaffin, lying in the Forks, adjoining Widow Polly and others;

[illegible] acres, by Joshua Deever, adjoining N. Chaffin and others;

[illegible] acres, by Coleman Jenkins, adjoining Jno. Chaffin and others;

[illegible] acres, by Philip Swathlander, adjoining Thomas R. Garner and others.

F. SLATER, *Sh'f.*

March 23d, 1830. 6t17

Great Bargains in Lands.

THE subscriber offers for sale thirty or forty thousand acres of Land, situated in Ashe county, N. C. adjoining Burke county on the south, and the Tennessee line on the north. This land is surveyed in tracts of from 500 to 1200 acres each, and the quality of each tract is certified to by the surveyor, who has made a plat of his survey which may be seen on application to Mr. White in Salisbury, Mr. C. C. Henderson of Lincolnton, Mr. Thos. J. Forney of Burke county, or to subscriber in Asheville, Buncombe county. A large portion of this land is as good as any in the State. *Lead* ore has been discovered on different parts of the survey; and *gold* has been found adjacent to it: the climate is the most healthy and delightful in the world; and at no very distant day, this mountain region of North Carolina must become the favorite part of the state: the land is well timbered, and finely watered. The tracts marked 1st quality will be sold at 75 cents per acre; 2d quality, at 50 cents; and 3d quality, 40 cents per acre. The payments may be made in four yearly instalments with interest until paid; and the subscriber will give bond to make title on payment of the money and interest.

So favorable an opportunity for obtaining good and cheap farms, was never before offered in this state. The title to the land is indisputable; *warrantee* deeds will be given to purchasers. Application for further information, and for purchasing any part of these lands, can be made to Mr. White in Salisbury, Mr. C. C. Henderson in Lincolnton, Mr. Thos. J. Forney of Burke county, or to the subscriber.

JOHN BROWN.

December 14th, 1829. 100f

N. B. The subscriber also offers about 90,000 acres of land in Buncombe and Haywood counties. Many of these lands contain some of the most valuable minerals in the Union. In a short time the subscriber will be prepared to *lease* some of these tracts to companies who might be disposed to work the valuable mines of iron, lead, silver, and gold, which they contain. He has already leased out some of the tracts, and has had fair offers for the sale of others. Any part of these lands will be sold, very low; and *warrantee* titles made to purchasers. *J. Brown.*

Notice.

AT the last October session of the County Court held at Concord, for the County of Cabarrus, the subscriber qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of *John Houston*, Esq. He hereby gives notice to all persons having demands against the Estate of the said John Houston, to present them for payment, within the time required by an Act of Assembly, entitled An act concerning proving of wills and granting letters of Administration, and to prevent frauds, &c. Otherwise they will be barred of recovery, by the operation of the said act.

3t18 MARTIN SHIVE, *Executor.*

Cabarrus county, April 20th, 1830.

WAGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville, April, 1st 1830.* 11

Was Committed

TO the Jail of Rowan county, on the 3d inst. a negro man, who says his name is *Claborn*, and belongs to John Griffith, of Chesterfield District, S. C.; that he left home about the 1st March last: He is of common size, 35 or 40 years old, light complected, though not a mulatto: the owner is required to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

F. SLATER, *Sh'f.*

April 6th, 1830. 16

Boarding Stations!

[illegible] subscriber has [illegible] Boarding Stations [illegible] Statesville, [illegible] Iredell county, [illegible] Stage Road [illegible] Charlotte and Salisbury, [illegible] Stage [illegible] Statesville, [illegible] Salisbury, [illegible] Stage [illegible] Statesville, [illegible] Charlotte